

Salnikov in the news again

There are people in sport about whom much is spoken, and it is thanks to them that the stadiums are filled to overflowing. This small number of well-known athletes includes Soviet swimmer Vladimir Salnikov. They expect victories from him, and he always lives up to these expectations.

His first performance at the 14th European Aquatic Championship was not a gold medal, but he came first in the 400 metre free-style event. He is now in the final of the 1,500 metre, the final heat of which will take place on August 27.

Dima was the first to complete their competition in the swimming pool in Rome. Excellent results were shown by Alla Lobankina and David Ambartsumyan who are the new European champions in 10 metre diving. Silver medals were won by Angella Stasyuleva, Vyacheslav Troshin, and Nikolai Drozhin. Medals were won by practically all the members of the Soviet team. Awards are always pleasant, in these cases they are doubly welcome, since many of the contestants are making their first appearance in major international events. Competitions in Rome have again confirmed the high standards and authority of our divers.

In the preliminary part of the water polo tournament, the Soviet team won the games with the Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Romanian and Hungarian teams showing speed and mastery of combination tactics.

In the final heat of the championship, poor performance was shown by the Soviet women swimmers who did not win any medals in any of the events. However they broke two Soviet records—Lina Laricheva in the 400 metre free style and the team in the 4x200 metre free style relay. This even has been included for the first time in the women's contest.

The final heats are completely dominated by the GDR women who won all ten events. So far, only two bronze medals were won—by Laricheva and Olga Zelenkova, in 200 metres.

A much better performance is being put in by the Soviet men. Apart from Salnikov, a gold medal has been won by Robertas Zulpa in the 100 metre breaststroke. Also, the 200-metre breaststroke Sergei Zolotarev.



TAMARA BYKOVA'S RECORD

Soviet athlete Tamara Bykova competing at the International Athletics Contest in Pisa, Italy, has set up a new world record of 204 cm in the high jump.

The previous record of 203 cm was established by her and by the West German jumper, Ulrike Meyfarth last week at the European Cup Championship.

VICTORY IN HANOVER

Chess fans have no more time to be bored. The West German championship to Hanover in which three Soviet chess players made their appearance with Anatoly Karpov at the head has just ended in Chicago, USA, and in Niksic, Yugoslavia, two more competitions have begun with Soviet chess teams playing. These contests are the junior team championship and a major international tournament.

Soviet competitors gained an absolute victory in the open

West German championship and all three of them found themselves at the top of the tournament table. The three-time world champion won another victory by gaining 11 points out of 15. Tamas Georgiadze is in second place with half a point less, and Yuri Balashov is third with two points. Their nearest foreign rival is Eugene Torre of the Philippines who has nine points.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer



GOLD MEDALS FOR SOVIET CYCLIST

Soviet cyclists, the winners of the USSR Tournament of Soviet Nations, have netted two gold medals in the first two events of the World Championship in Zurich.

23 year-old Sergei Kopylov, from Tula, has confirmed his reputation as a versatile racing cyclist. Two-time world sprint champion, he regards the time race as hobby, which develops his speed endurance. He had no equal in the 1,000 m metro heat, finishing in 1 min 53.94 sec, leaving far behind him the runner-up, Gerhard Scheller, of West Germany, with a time of 1 min 55.02 sec and Lohar Thoma, of the GDR, who is Olympic champion and four-time world champion in this event, with 1.05.07 sec.



In the 200-metre backstroke and the quartet in the 4x100 relay free-style (Sergei Smiragin, Sergei Kvasuk, Vladimir Tkachenko, and Alexei Markovskiy), Bronze medals have been won by Smiragin in the 100-metre free-style, and by Markovskiy in 100-butterfly. The Rome contests were distinguished by splendid performances by the West German Michael Gross and Birgit Mathe of the GDR who won three gold medals each.

A tense moment in the third friendly match between wameo volleyball players from the USSR and the People's Republic of China, as in the two previous ones. China, the world champion, outplayed the USSR, this time with a score 3-2.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

ANOTHER ROUND OF AUDI VS LANCIA

The 33rd round of the Finnish motor rally, 1,000 lakes is now going on. The races who started at Jyväskylä will cover a distance of 1,461 kilometres with 50 very complicated speed stretches (coefficient four, sharp turns and steep drops of around 40 metres).

Up to now Finnish races have been in the lead with the exception of Stig Blomqvist from Sweden who won in 1971. The Finn, Hannu Mikkola (8-time winner) and Markku Alen (4-time winner) are the favourites to win.

In the world championship Mikkola is still behind last year's champion Walter Röhrl by two points. But he does have a chance of improving since, according to an agreement with Lancia, he will skip some races in the world championship, including the Finnish one. Audi teams now 10 points to Lancia. The Audi team is represented by Mikkola, Michele Mouton and Blomqvist, with Alen competing for Lancia. The Opel team may well be their rival with the Finns Ari Vatanen and Henry Tiivonen driving an Opel Manta 400.

Spartak's successful tour

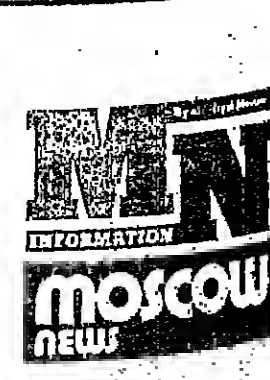
In-between games for the USSR Championship Moscow Spartak won the international tournament in Gijón, Spain. Also competing were the local Sporting team, KDM of West Germany, and Madrid Athletic.

According to Spanish sports observers, the Soviet team's performance was marked by perfect physical fitness and an ability to execute well-coordinated teamwork both to attack and defence. Particularly strong on the Moscow side were the players in the middle of the pitch. The Gijón newspapers have unanimously praised Gavrilov's play and his brilliant organizing abilities.

U.S. athletes withdrawn from Pan-Am Games

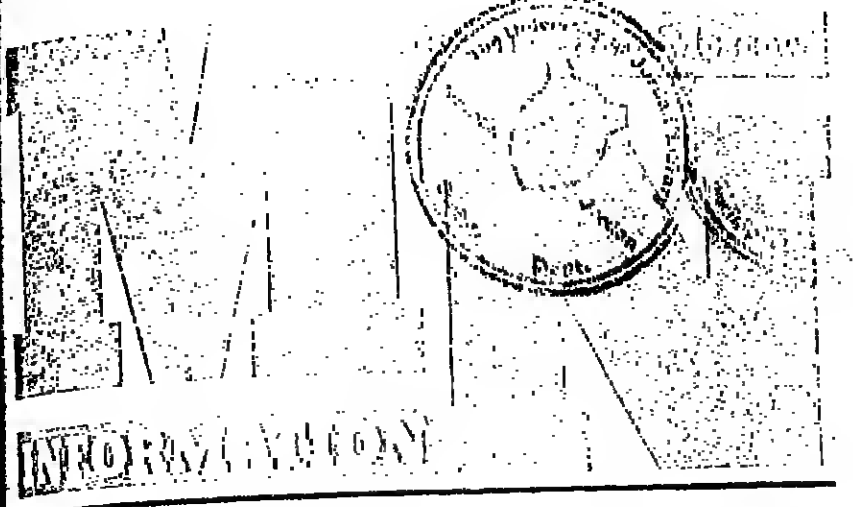
Dzens of reporters were to meet the American athletes who arrived from Caracas aboard a Pan American plane Flight 210. The reason was their victories at the Pan-Am Games in the Venezuela capital.

There were victories for 10 out of the 48 athletes from the American team. They returned home being the athletic event in which they were to take part and began. This unexpected decision to take the final flight home was made after the American coach John Randolph and Dick Hill gathered their charges together to tell them the bad news. The anti-doping drug detectors used by the organizers of the Games, they said, were efficient that should have been any grounds for concern. It would be better not risk a check-up. Anyone found using prohibited drugs could be banned for life by the International Athletics Federation.



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THE VOICE OF SOVIET WORKERS

A resolute No to war and to the arms race was declared by the Soviet workers on Trade Union Action Day for Peace on September 1.

The Soviet trade unions take pride in the fact that together with the trade unions of the socialist countries they are marching to the front ranks of the anti-war movement, said S. Solov'yev, Chairman of the AGZU, addressing a rally representing the workers of the city of Moscow. Militant imperialism, particularly that of the United States, is stubborn-

ly pushing mankind towards the brink of nuclear disaster. This insane course is encountering growing confrontation from the peace forces of the planet. We are confident that it is the working people, particularly the industrial workers, who are the main force who can contain the aggressive intentions of the reactionary imperialist forces. Rallies and meetings of the public were held in all Soviet cities and villages. The final lesson of the first day at school in this country began on a very high note, as it was a lesson on peace.



Anti-war rally at the Moscow auto-and-tractor electric equipment plant ATB-1.

TASS: U.S. MUST STOP ARMED INTERFERENCE

The TASS news agency has issued a statement to which it says that the situation in Lebanon and the capital, Beirut, has again taken a sharp turn for the worse as a result of crude American interference, with military force being used in the domestic affairs of Lebanon. The American military detachment imposed on Lebanon as a result of the Israeli aggression, have carried out artillery and helicopter strikes against Moslem-populated areas of Lebanon. As can be seen from statements by the American leadership, the occasion for this attack was supposed to be assurance of security for the American troops. This logic is more than strange, as first the American troops were introduced into Lebanon and then this country's people are killed to make the troops "secure".

Introducing the troops into Lebanon, the American Government declared they would stay there for not more than a month. These assurances also proved false. It has been more than a year since the American troops went in, yet they continue to remain in Beirut, and their numbers are actually growing.

In the Soviet Union, profound concern is felt over the military intervention by the United

States in Lebanon. It aggravates the situation in this country, and creates a new threat to peace in the Middle East. This armed intervention by the United States must be stopped and Israel should withdraw from Lebanon without any conditions which might prejudice the independence and sovereignty of the country. Neither American nor any other foreign troops which entered the country should remain there.

The Soviet Union is not indifferent to the way the situation in Lebanon continues to develop. The Soviet Union stands for a united Lebanon, and for the restoration of its sovereignty, and of its security and territorial integrity.



Preparing for the so-called "partial withdrawal" of its troops, the Israeli army is in the Awali River area.

Photo AP-TASS

Consider yourselves part of the students' family

It's my old dream come true, said Besnaychu-Aynalem receiving a symbolic key of knowledge from Vladimir Stankov, rector of the Petrica Lumumba Friendship University. The young Ethiopian had been initiated as a student. Together with him the University has been entered by nine hundred young men and women. Among them is Maria de Lourdes de Fonseca from São Tomé e Príncipe. When I have completed the University course I will become a doctor, she said. My country needs specialists badly, people like teachers, doctors, builders and others. We thank the Soviet Union for helping us to gain much-needed knowledge.

Today, this University has nearly seven thousand undergraduates, post-graduate and trainees from 107 countries, noted Professor Stankov. We have a staff of 1,300 professors, assistant professors and teachers. Our students represent 400 nationalities and ethnic groups of the world. This is truly internationalism in action at our University.



At the ceremony of handing a symbolic key of knowledge.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has considered the issue of intensifying work to provide for faster labour productivity growth by fourfold in the next five years. Certain steps have been taken during the last two years of the 1981-85 five-year plan period in order to resolve this important economic and political task set forth by the 26th Party Congress. The meeting noted, however, that the planned labour productivity growth tasks have not been tackled by all the ministries as

socialism and enterprises in industry, construction and railway transport. This has resulted in incomplete correspondence between labour productivity and wages. The Politbureau approved measures aimed at better planning the relationship between the growth of labour productivity and wages. For this purpose improvement is needed in the organization of labour and work rating, and more active utilization of the scientific and engineering achievements, of advanced technology and of the means of mechanization and automation.

The Politbureau has considered and approved the measures which have been developed by the Council of Ministers of the USSR to organize the production of new models of colour TV sets. The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has considered it necessary to hold a selective socio-demographic research of the population in 1985 which will allow the tracing of changes that have taken place in the population composition since the latest census. This will be used to obtain necessary data for economic and social development for the 12th five-year plan period and for a subsequent longer period of time.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee also adopted decisions on some other issues of home and foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Ten weeks of weightlessness

THE RESULTS OF THE TWO-MONTH STAY IN SPACE BY THE CREW MEMBERS OF THE SALYUT-7 ORBITAL STATION IS DISCLOSED BY GEORGI OGANEZVANTS, ORBIT FLIGHT LEADER.

Commander Lyakhov's and Alexandrov's stay on board the Salyut-7 orbital station has entered its 11th week. It is a short or long period for the men? Both for Vladimir Lyakhov who stayed for 175 days on board the Salyut-6 station and for Alexander Alexandrov who is a novice in space it represents a long time. However specialists and cosmonauts who have been in space believe that this length of time is the best for the most work performance by the crews. This is well confirmed by Lyakhov's and Alexandrov's activities. They have a tight schedule, and they are carrying out their experiments with great intensity.

(Continued on page 6)

Handwritten signature or note

PATRIOTS COUNTER OFFENSIVE

San Jose. The rebel radio station Farabundo Martí reports that during August in a number of successful military operations the patriots inflicted 440 casualties among the soldiers and officers of the Salvadoran army. This signifies a failure of the offensive which the troops of the regime launched against the guerrillas last June. Detachments of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front caused the punitive troops to retreat and take shelter at the military base in Robur, thirty kilometers from the Salvadoran capital. Infuriated by their failure, the regime is committing more and more of its troops, armed and trained in the United States, against the guerrillas. Heavy fighting is continuing in different parts of the country. According to the rebel radio station Venceremos, a column of soldiers of the regime was defeated in the department of Chimaltenango, suffering heavy casualties.

San Jose. The Salvadoran revolutionary forces have retained their readiness to seek a political solution in the conflict in El Salvador. A joint declaration of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front which has been released bore witness that both political organizations favour a constructive dialogue without any preliminary conditions, with representatives of American and Salvadoran governments presenting the opposite view.

The RDP and NLF resolutely reject the "elections" proposed several times by the pro-US Salvadoran regime. They stress that holding them under the existing conditions would be a gross violation of the principles of democracy and Salvadoran people's aspirations for peace and sovereignty. We insist on a political solution of

the problem which would lead to the creation of a new, widely representative government which would be able to lead the country to genuinely free democratic elections, the declaration insists.

In their appraisal of the situation in the country, the RDP and NLF point out that because the situation has become more complicated and serious, the international Salvadoran conflict threatens peace in Central America particularly because of the growing interference of the Reagan administration. Washington becomes the chief perpetrator of the Salvadoran people's tragedy.

South Pacific forum

Caobarra. The heads of government and state of the South Pacific area have resolutely expressed that they are against the French nuclear testing in the Pacific islands, and that they oppose the intentions of the United States and Japan to turn the deep parts of the ocean into a dump for their radioactive waste.

The occasion was a two-day meeting in the Australian capital of the 14th South Pacific Forum, a regional organization whose members are Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and ten insular states which are either independent, or hold the status of self-governing territories.

The delegates have also expressed their resolve to actively promote the cause of universal disarmament, and to consistently act in favour of the conclusion of a universal nuclear test ban treaty, and to work for an unswerving adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.



"The state — that's me," Louis XIV used to say. "The world — that's me" sounds more appropriate to us.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

DANGEROUS PLANS

Georgetown. The United States is seeking to involve Barbados in its aggressive plans in the Caribbean and to turn it into a mainstay for NATO in the region. This statement was made by the former Prime Minister of this insular state Errol Barrow who is leader of the Democratic Labour Party. He pointed out that a group of West German instructors have arrived in Barbados to

train soldiers from the Barbados army while its officers have been taking refresher training in the United States. This training is guided by CIA specialists. Mr. Barrow has accused the government of taking a course towards militarization. The islands stressing that the budget expenditures for military purposes have been growing at an unjustifiably rapid rate.

at the expense of other countries, particularly the developing nations. That is why the "brain drain" from the "third world" has become a subject of concern for many governments in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and also for international organizations including UNESCO.

By luring specialists from the developing countries, the Western powers are damaging the latter to the tune of many thousands of millions of dollars. At the same time, they are reducing their educational aid to the "third world", although these countries need education very badly.

According to statistics recently published by "The Washington Post" quoting official American sources, the United States now spends only one-eleventh of the sum spent for this purpose by the Soviet Union and the East European socialist countries. If we take a small country like Cuba, its secondary schools and colleges now have as students 20 thousand young people from developing countries. Many Cuban teachers are employed by the educational establishments in these countries themselves.

In Nicaragua, for instance, Cuba teachers number more than two thousand. Recently, that country's National University had its first issue of newly graduated doctors who had been educated by Cuban specialists.

It is as such a noble occupation to teach people to read and write as to save them from hunger and disease. To the now-independent states, the solution of the problem of education also means novel possibilities for progress as well as a way of reducing one of the historical injustices caused by colonialism.

JAPAN ARMING

Tokyo. A document published recently by the National Defense Agency has become a reflection of the anti-popular line of Japanese ruling and military circles consisting of stepping up the militarist preparations to the detriment of the working people's vital interests. The Defense Agency has put forward its requirement in the document of raising military expenditures in the 1984 fiscal year to about three trillion yen which surpasses by 6.9 per cent the figure of the current budget.

The lion's share of the allocations will go into buying offensive armaments, the expenditure here going 14 per cent over the current amount.

FACTS and EVENTS

© The Government of Guyana has devised a seven-year plan for the development of the country's agriculture. The plan's development programme provides for diversification of the export sector in the economy, with the country being divided into four geographical zones. These men will specialise in the production of staple crops, such as the sugar cane, coconut oil, nut and milk.

© The racist regime in South Africa is preparing another invasion of the People's Republic of Angola, said the Angolan Foreign Minister, Paulo Trovoa, in his message addressed to his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach.

EEC: futile discussions

Brussels. A special session of the EEC Council of Ministers has ended in deadlock. It was attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, finance, and agriculture who have failed to overcome the differences within the EEC which have been growing worse over the past few months.

The session had heated debates over the EEC agricultural policies, especially over the agricultural policy proposed by the EEC Commission. The Commission's suggestions envisage considerable reductions in spending on the EEC common agricultural policy, which absorbs two-thirds of the entire EEC budget, and the introduction of tough controls over agricultural production in the EEC countries.

Ministers from Britain and a number of other EEC countries believe that these proposals do not go far enough. On the other hand, France, Ireland, Italy and other countries in whose economies agriculture plays an important part regard the reform as too radical, since it would inevitably lead to reductions in the subsidies for agricultural production. It would also lead to mass impoverishment of small farmers, and growing unemployment in rural areas.

B. AQUINO buried in the Philippines

Manila. The funeral has taken place here of the prominent opposition leader B. Aquino who was assassinated a few days ago at the capital's airport. More than a million people took to the streets along the funeral procession's route. After the funeral, police cleared the streets outside Manila University, with running battles continuing for three hours. According to Reuters, one person was killed, and more than forty injured.



Photos from "Finger Lake Times" show police handling demonstrators in New York state, USA, calling for order and peace near the Sonoma military base storing parts of US medium-range nuclear missiles.

Norwegians reject American hardware

Oslo. Deliveries of American military equipment and technology are going on at a rapid rate in the Norwegian area of Trondheim. The hardware is to be used in a so-called critical situation under an agreement which was imposed on Norway by the Pentagon two years ago.

Another consignment of military material, including equipment for the modernization of the Norwegian coast guard, has been sent to Andalsnes. However, the Norwegians have refused to be loaded by the military themselves. The cargo was the categorical refusal by the dock workers to handle the American cargoes. A spokesman for the workers said that his colleagues do not want to assist in the implementation of the Pentagon plans to store heavy American equipment and military technology on Norwegian soil.

PEOPLE

Another political scandal has broken out in the United States. It has been caused by charges of involvement in financial irregularities against Victor Rios, former president of the Department of Agriculture. Rios, who was a Reagan appointee, was forced to resign his post after he was discovered embezzling public funds.

Synthetic fuels war set up by President Carter during his battles caused by the energy crisis. The corporation was to develop a draft project for the United States enabling it to have a powerful industry producing synthetic fuels. Congress gave the company as much as 15 thousand million dollars for expenses. Having been into office, President Reagan dismissed the corporation's leaders, appointing in their place people from extreme right-wing organizations.

The Reagan men immediately took advantage of their new appointment to personal gain. They obtained high salaries, were given luxurious offices, and audaciously went on useless foreign trips abroad. The only thing they did not do was to produce any plans for producing synthetic fuels. It has been found out that the company was engaged in financial machinations for the benefit of money. After the money dealings came to light, he had to resign as president of the corporation's board of directors. At the moment of the scandal in which the Reagan people are involved.

UNDER A NEW 'COVER'

Cairo. According to the Egyptian "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, the US administration has decided to transfer the Middle East CIA headquarters from Beirut to Cairo.

The CIA regional centre in Beirut, writes the paper, was disclosed as a result of the blast which destroyed the US Embassy several months ago. It will now occupy "a special floor" of the new US Embassy building in Cairo and will function under the title "administration for cultural relations and scientific aid".

SUN ABOVE THE FILLING STATION

Midwayways ultra completely by press cities and towns. But nowhere cannot do without filling stations and service stations. However, why lay when the sun can supply this energy? Japanese experts have built an experimental filling station in the outskirts of Nagoya which gets all its energy from a solar concentrator battery covering an area of nearly 15 square metres. Despite the closeness of a major city whose motorists tend to climb the atmosphere, the solar rays can activate the equipment at the station and also enable car batteries to be recharged.

SHABBY SECRETS

Paris. French lawyer Serge Klorsfeld and his wife Beate have published an article in the Paris newspaper "Le Monde" in which, on the basis of secret documents, they accuse the military security department of taking advantage of the services of former Gestapo men who during the last occupation of France committed crimes on French soil. One of these men was a top-ranking staff member of the Paris Gestapo Ernst Mieselwitz. The Klorsfelds write that Mieselwitz was responsible to the Gestapo service for coordinating actions against the French Resistance. He personally tortured French patriots. According to documentary evidence, Mieselwitz offered his services to the French special services in Berlin on September 23, 1948.

He was quite frank with the French security services about his activities in France during the war as a member of the Gestapo. Nevertheless, as he pointed out in the article, in January 1949, the French counter-intelligence, regarding him as a "valuable expert", enrolled Mieselwitz among its agents. In Germany, over the next few years, he consistently sheltered him from judicial persecution. Subsequently, all traces of Mieselwitz, whereabouts were lost.

Science and technology

ENERGY FROM THE OCEAN

Indian physicists have decided to use the energy of the ocean, and a 1.6 MW power station, using the difference in temperature of the surface and deep waters, is now being built. The equipment of the station is put on a barge which will then be mounted near the small Kavaratti Island in the Indian Ocean.

MAGNETIC COMPASS

Pigeons, dolphins and some insects can make long journeys and return faithfully because they have a natural magnetic compass. Researchers at Macquarie University believe that men too has something like a magnetic compass. Using a magnetometer they have studied some people's houses and found that these people had discovered that the absence of normal 13 lines as much as magnets has been obtained after analysing houses under a microscope.

OF INTEREST

Precious patch

Walking along a street in the Italian city of San Remo, a local painter met a tramp wearing a tattered brown coat with many threads covering the holes. One patch covering the artist's big patch attracted the artist's attention. It was made out of old patching, with the reverse side out, and it seemed quite possible that something could be done with it. The painter was so struck by the patch that he offered to buy the old coat from the tramp, and was refused outright. After long efforts to persuade him, the

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHO FOMENTS ANTI-SOVIETISM

Lately, Ernst Henry writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, in the USA, a Washington-based organization calling itself the American Heritage Foundation has almost uninterrupted, week after week, been making crude anti-Soviet statements. It is not clear, the Soviet political writer says, what heritage is in question or who or what is being inherited. There is no doubt, however, that this organization now plays first violin in the orchestra of hawks propagating in the USA, it goes out of its way to cause maximum deterioration in Soviet-American relations and to set rash-and-life Americans against the USSR.

In this light, the American Heritage Foundation has recently called for a brand anti-Soviet campaign in the USA "to exterminate the anti-war movement in the USA, which is being manipulated by Moscow".

Reactionaries feel frightened by their own people. That is why Reagan not his emissaries are now hurrying to mobilize organizations of the likes of the Heritage Foundation, and the latter continue to heap mountains of provocative literature on the masses. The struggle for the minds of people in America continues unabated.

FRG AND EUROMISSILES

The FRG is frantically being swept by cyclones of psychological war. They are being generated by the reactionary press and the forces behind it to stir up the truth about the Soviet peace initiative and to distort their clear sense and constructive nature. PRAVDA's Bonn correspondent Yuli Yakhontov writes.

The authorities in Bonn, the author says, in the face of the opinion of the majority of their own people, have unthinkingly put their head into the horse's collar of Washington's missile "renewal". And amidst common sense and logic, they persist in dragging along the burden of the American missile-nuclear plan. Bonn keeps saying that it is not the USA, rather the USSR, that is blocking the talks of Geneva. It is alleged that should the West show firmness the Soviet Union would capitulate at once, i.e., would agree to a unilateral disarmament.

Wittily, one gets the impression, the correspondent goes on to say, that certain quarters on the Rhine are not interested in a positive outcome of the talks of Geneva, but rather wish only to get a further far-deploying US missiles.

PAKISTAN IN TURMOIL

A wave of popular indignation has been sweeping Pakistan, with demonstrations, strikes, and protest rallies being held everywhere to demand an end to military rule and to institute basic democratic freedoms and rights. These protests are rocking the Islamabad regime to the foundations, notes the TASS news agency in its commentary.

In Washington, these developments are followed with anxiety. The United States a long time ago put its stake on the Zia ul-Haq military regime which has turned Pakistan into a snarl of "Trojan Horses" in the rear of the Asian countries living hand and foot with the military and economic "aid" worth millions of dollars, the United States has in exchange been given the right to use military bases in Pakistan which it has turned into a springboard for winning an undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan. Being guided by the well-known principle of divide and rule, the United States is using Pakistan as a permanent source of tension in the South Asian subcontinent.

JOURNALISTS PERSECUTED

South African racists feel panic and fear in the face of truthful information about their internal and foreign policy, writes Boris Asoyan, deputy director of the Africa Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In an article in the latest issue of the JOURNALIST magazine, he cites convincing facts showing that in the conditions of apartheid freedom of the press is being ruthlessly suppressed.

Between 1970 and 1983 about 150 journalists, mostly Africans, were subjected to police persecutions. Dozens of journalists were thrown behind bars under the notorious "security laws". In 1977 the Union African Journalists was banned and its leaders arrested. The Association of South African Writers, set up after the Union's ban, was dissolved in 1980.

The article says that of present there are over 100 laws to regulate practically every move of journalists in the apartheid state. The police have even designed a "loyalty index" of newspapers and have published a list of the "most dangerous" editors.

The racial propaganda apparatus exercises total control over all information attempting to expose the true face of the apartheid regime. The secrecy moratorium suffered by the South African Government, he says, is yet further evidence of the rotting of the apartheid system.

Customs employ a hamster

The customs offices in many countries have special dogs which have been trained to look for drugs. These hamsters, however, have one drawback — they obey only their owner and refuse to cooperate with anyone else. Canadian zoologists have suggested employing hamsters for the same purpose. The little animals have a keen sense of smell, train well, and do not scare people. Having smelled something suspicious, the little creature presses a special button switching on a pilot light on a control panel, which is the signal for the customs officers to examine the suspicious place of luggage thoroughly.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

The 'third world' on a march for knowledge

The 1984 UNESCO General Conference proclaimed September 8 International Literacy Day. Much has been done over the past 17 years. Yet, even today, providing people with knowledge and even teaching them such simple things as reading and writing remains one of the most acute problems which is far from being solved for most countries, not only for the developing ones.

In Africa, the number of schoolchildren has increased fourfold as compared with the number two decades ago, and there has been a significant increase in the number of students at colleges and universities. Much is being done in many African states to assist growth in becoming literate. However, more than half of the population in Africa have not been given even an elementary knowledge in some places, the general literacy level over the independent years has not risen significantly.

The situation is the same in Asia and Latin America where rapid growth in some countries like India, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and Nicaragua takes place

side by side with a situation which has remained practically unchanged in other places.

The key to answer the question, "Why?" lies solely in the social policies of this or that state. Odd though it may seem, the percentage of illiterates in the United States today is higher than in Tanzania and some other African countries, with literacy in the United States being in excess of forty per cent among the national minorities and as high as fifty per cent for immigrants from Latin America.

The reason is that for all its limited resources, Tanzania is spending one-fifth of its government budget on education, while the Reagan administration has cut its two years in office for those purposes, resulting in tuition fees in schools and universities soaring very high indeed.

Another example is provided by Ethiopia where over the past four years 13 million adults have learned to read and write both in the cities and in the countryside. Over these four years, the state has built hundreds of schoolhouses, trained many



thousands of teachers, and produced 26 million copies of textbooks and other items of educational literature.

Over the same four years, the "National Plan to Eliminate Illiteracy" in Portugal has not yielded any tangible results, mostly because the authorities have not provided this programme with any material resources.

Schoolchildren today are students tomorrow, and these students will then become specialists. This is realized by everyone, but there are different approaches to this problem. Each of the socialist countries is solving this question in its own way yet in cooperation with each other. Most of the developing countries would also like to have their national cadres of experts, and to this end they spend money on their training while often denying themselves other things, perhaps no less indispensable.

The main capitalist countries, particularly the United States especially over the past several years, have preferred to save on education, and to fill their "gaps" in educating specialists

Журнал

Round the Soviet Union

● THE BIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE BLACK SEA WILL BE INCREASED THANKS TO THE ARTIFICIAL REEFS THAT ARE NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED OFF THE SHORES OF ODESSA. The first phase of this engineering project has been completed. The man-made underwater ridges protect the inhabitants of the shelf zone "reparable" for cleaning the sea, from the destructive force of waves, and improve their living conditions. In the next 10-15 years engineers and scientists plan to build reefs along the entire Black Sea coast of the Ukrainian republic.

● DECORATIVE WALLS BUILT IN THE GAPS BETWEEN BUILDINGS, PROTECT ASHKHABAD [CAPITAL OF THE TURKMENIAN REPUBLIC OF TURKMENIA] COURTYARDS FROM THE NOISE OF CITY STREETS. A map of noise, drawn up at the request of the municipal authorities, helped in selecting the best sites for these walls. Guided by the map, architects also made amendments to the city's Master Plan. Soundproof protective zones will now surround all new residential districts in the town.

● THE 3,000 MM THICK-SHEET ROLLING MILL IS BEING BUILT AT RAPID RATES AT THE ZHDANOV STEEL PLANT, IN THE UKRAINE. Its first phase will go into operation in December. Uniquely equipped, it will produce heat-treated rolled metal for large-diameter oil and gas pipes, capable of withstanding low temperatures.

● TALLINN EXPERTS HAD RECOURSE TO ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS AND PAINTINGS IN WORKING ON AN ASSIGNMENT FOR THE YOUNGEST INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE OF THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL. Chemists, technologists, cabinet-makers and designers of the Stroiobol plant supply their only client—the old town—with unique goods, decorative window series, items of interior decoration for houses, stone paving slabs—in fact with all that is needed to preserve the original look of the backyards and streets of old Tallinn.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

STUDENTS IN THE NORTH OF THE TYUMEN REGION

Soviet students have completed their voluntary work "term" this year. The history of summer work by Soviet students began in 1950 when 330 physics students of Moscow State University spent some of their summer holidays working at a construction site. The newspaper IZVESTIA is writing about the Tyumen regional students' construction team. This particular team with its 22 thousand members is the biggest in the country. Students have been working in Tyumen for 19 summers. What are the results of their work? During these years, the students have built projects with a thousand million rubles invested in them. They have helped construct new towns and settlements in the new oil and gas fields. Of these, Gornoprivodnik, Bobrovka, and Svyetly have been built entirely by students who have also built a great deal in the countryside, including the Novosibirsk and Shakhovskiy pig-breeding complexes, as well as Borovik, Onakhinsk and Kaskarinsk poultry complexes. Yet the students regard oil as their most important concern during their summer work term, as it is the most important product in the Tyumen Region. Something new always appears in each new work term. This year, the Tyumen Region has had its first mobile scientific medical unit staffed by students and undergraduates and postgraduate students, who study the regularities in the organisms of the young people adapting to the natural conditions of the North.

MARICULTURE — INDUSTRY OF THE FUTURE

Three seas — the Sea of Japan, Okhotsk and Bering seas with the Soviet Union's Far Eastern coasts. Prof.

Alexei Zhitomirsky, Doctor of Sciences (Biology), Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes about work on the rational utilization of the biological resources of sea water in the TRUD newspaper. Mariculture, i.e., the controlled propagation and reproduction of marine organisms — a comparatively new trend in the country's national economy, is now being developed in the Maritime Territory.

A large amount of first-class sea products can be obtained from mariculture, the authors stress. In the past few years initial steps in this direction have been made: valuable commercial molluscs-ecologues have been grown at the experimental farm in the Poyasnyy Gull, artificially in the Bay of Valentina and elsewhere. Though at present sea harvests are not very large, writes the Professor, they show us that wide-scale production is possible. Rather valuable marine organisms — such as oysters, mussels, shrimp, trepang and various algae can be cultivated in Far Eastern seas.

There are many ways of averting this natural disaster, however, the Armenian method is distinguished for its low cost, the paper notes. Vacuum pressure is created at a definite depth in layers of clay, weakened by subsoil currents, and this pressure contributes to the suction of oil and water contained in the ground. As a result, the density and stability of diluted soils gradually increases.

There are frequent landslides in Armenia, a Soviet Transcaucasian Republic. Recently the new method

helped prevent a landslide involving more than one million tonnes of earth, in one of the areas of Dilijan.

VIKTOR SHKLOVSKY ON LANGUAGE AND TIME

The INTERMURNAYA GAZETA newspaper continues its series of articles on the theme "Language and time blind impulse against norms." Some of those taking part in the discussion maintain that belletrism has its own specific language and that the wide use of colloquial vocabulary, slang and dialects in literary works is impermissible. The eminent literary critic and author Viktor Shklovsky writes in the paper about his approach to the problem.

One cannot speak about the language of literary works forgetting about literature itself, he notes. Language does not exist by itself and does not exist for itself.

Language is the thought of man. Therefore, to search for a "specific" language of literature serves no purpose. Literature's task is to change and expand the thinking of the age, Shklovsky stresses. A writer's task is not confined to concerns about the state of the modern literary language, even should it make use of colloquial vocabulary, slang and dialects. More is involved in his work than passing words together with glue. He is "concerned" about the state of the world.

One must think of the time of literature, of the age in which a literary work was written and about the changes that so much of language as of life itself. Indeed, a writer makes use of vast speech material culled from books and streets. But at the same time, he makes use of the mentality contained in books, that lives in the streets, the mentality of the past and even of the future.

WINDOWS OPEN TO THE WORLD

A questionnaire distributed by one of the children's libraries in Moscow asking whether cinema or television will some day replace books, has been enthusiastically answered by the readers. It seems that books are here to stay. The books which are remarkable creations of the human mind and hands will always serve as friends and advisers, and as a source of knowledge and experience. Books were described as "open windows to the world" by Raul Genselov, a people's poet of Dagestan, an equestrian republic in the Northern Caucasus.

UNESCO has declared 1983 the year of the Russian First Printer, Ivan Fedorev (c. 1510-1583). This is not only a token of recognition of the tremendous importance of what was done for education



In one of the rooms of the USSR State Lenin Library. Every day, between five and seven thousand people work in this library, the biggest in this country.

by the founder of printing in Russia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia. It also shows appreciation of the careful and respectful attitude in books in the Soviet Union, which is a tradition whose roots go deep into the Russian history and culture.

Today, this country produces nearly twenty per cent of the world's book output. 212 Soviet publishers annually turn out more than eight thousand books in nearly two thousand million copies. There are thirty thousand million books in household libraries, apart from the extensive system of public libraries. Nearly eight per cent of Soviet families have such personal libraries in their homes.



Moscowites reading as seen by our photographer Boris Keumov.



Memorial to printer Ivan Fedorev in Moscow.

Although the Soviet book output has been increasing from year to year, the demand for books is still exceeding the supply.

Books are not only open windows to the world — they are also windows open to the world. That is why the role played by books as a most valuable means for communication among peoples has been specially mentioned in the Final Act of the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki. Over the years since the Helsinki Conference in 1975, this country has produced more than 8,500 books by foreign authors in large numbers of copies. According to UNESCO, this country is translating nation No. 1 in the world.

Azerbaijan — major tea supplier

The first tea leaf harvest in Azerbaijan, the tea capital of the Caucasus, has begun. The tea-growing area in Azerbaijan is 100,000 hectares. The tea plantations are located in the mountainous regions of the country. The tea harvest is expected to be 100,000 tonnes of leaves, 4,000 tonnes of tea, and 1,000 tonnes of tea products.

Over the past few years the production of green tea in the republic has doubled. In Azerbaijan tea is a very important crop. It is not only for the domestic market but also for export to Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Finland.

Not long ago a program to boost tea production was adopted in the republic. By the end of the current five-year plan there are plans for a further 4,000 hectares of tea plantations for a 50 per cent increase in the number of tea factories and to bring the production of tea leaves up to 36,500 tonnes a year. By the year 1990, 250 tonnes of tea leaves will be grown in Azerbaijan, making it a leading tea supplier in the world.

OIL FROM BIG DEPTHS

Georgian oilmen began to drill a well in the depths of the Caucasus. The well is 3,500 meters deep. It is the deepest well drilled in the Caucasus. The well is located in the Samur region, near the town of Tbilisi.

During the last few years Georgia has become a republic of developed oil industry. Oilmen have already exhausted all the oil fields in the country. During the five-year plan (1981-85) it is envisaged to increase the volume of drilling operations by 50 per cent.

The oil produced in the republic is of the highest quality and without the admixture of sand and paraffin. Active work is going on in Georgia to intensify oil output on operating wells as well as in sections which were considered exhausted. Oilmen are now facing the task of supplying the republic with its own oil by the end of the five-year period.

Places to visit

Capital of fountains

Petrozavodsk, situated on the shore of the Baltic Sea, 30 km from Leningrad, is often known as the "capital of fountains". It was built by Peter the Great in the first quarter of the 18th century as a summer residence. Standing on the summer terrace near the Grand Palace (for the most part one can see through the park the blue waters of the Gulf of Finland, the lower part divided into two by the so-called Morskoi Canal which runs straight into the Gulf.

The most majestic and massive fountain in Petrozavodsk is the Cascade with the famous sculptural group "Samson tearing apart a lion's jaw". The jet of water spouting out of the lion's jaws zooms up to a height

of 20 metres. The ornamental fountain on the lawn was done 250 years ago by Russian craftsmen. The salt-flowing canal in the grounds which brings spring water from neighbouring wells, was built in the design of the Russian hydraulic engineer Vasily Tulokov. The basis of this hydrotechnical structure, despite subsequent changes, has been preserved up to this day.

There are 30 palaces and pavilions, 14 gardens and 114 fountains in the city of Petrozavodsk.

Science and technology

WATER

WILLED BY WATER

Even a small quantity of water in a hot liquid is enough to stop an engine from working. Engineers from the Lithuanian shipbuilding company have now invented a turbine of fuel and water. The turbine is a simple device, consisting of a rotor, a stator, and a casing. The rotor is made of a special material which is resistant to high temperatures. The stator is made of a special material which is resistant to corrosion. The casing is made of a special material which is resistant to wear and tear. The turbine is a simple device, consisting of a rotor, a stator, and a casing. The rotor is made of a special material which is resistant to high temperatures. The stator is made of a special material which is resistant to corrosion. The casing is made of a special material which is resistant to wear and tear. The turbine is a simple device, consisting of a rotor, a stator, and a casing. The rotor is made of a special material which is resistant to high temperatures. 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ENTERTAINMENT

Yuri OVCHINNIKOV's ice show



Ice show stars (from left), sitting: Igor Babrin, Rostislav Shteyn and Natalya Karamycheva; standing: Igor Zarev and Yelena Gerasimova. Yuri Ovchinnikov, Irina Vorobyeva and Igor Lisovsky.

The 33-year-old Yuri Ovchinnikov, USSR and European champion in free skating, and Master of Sport of International class, is well known to figure-skating fans in many countries. Over the past 4 years he was coach of the Soviet figure-skating team.

Two months ago his name again appeared on playbills, but this time it is a new capacity...

'Ice Show' is the name of the new group which includes European and world champions, Honoured Masters of Sport Irina Vorobyeva and Igor Lisovsky, USSR and European champion, Honoured Master of Sport of the USSR Igor Bobrin; University Games champions, USSR Cup holders, Master of Sport of International class Natalya Karamycheva and Rostislav Shteyn.

The Ice Show programme includes most interesting fragments of the figure-skaters' performance during the large-scale competitions over the past few years: Igor Bobrin's highly individual satirical miniatures "Cinco", "Walter" and his famous "Paganini"; the lyrical compositions by Yelena Gerasimova and Igor Zarev; the Gypsy dances complicated with new elements as performed by Irina Vorobyeva and Igor Lisovsky; the free-riding original tango and rock-and-roll by Natalya Karamycheva and Rostislav Shteyn. Figure-skating fans will also see this pair's popular composition to the music of Chopin.

Despite the fact that all the miniatures, episodes and dances have already been shown during demonstration performances, the Ice Show programme is original. Some items have been altered, lighting effects and music accompaniment improved.

The company's chief and director, Yuri Ovchinnikov, graduated in 1963 from the choreographic department of the Lunacharsky State Institute of Theatrical Art. He now teaches a course at composition there. He dreams of making a real "ice spectacle" with an original plot and decorations to include "all the stars" of the Soviet figure skating. Yuri Ovchinnikov's theatre will probably be named "Theatre of Ice Miniatures".

The Ice Show has been seen in the biggest Siberian cities — Krasnoyarsk, Tomsk, Chelyabinsk and Barnaul. 50 tour concerts have brought success and favourable press reports to Yuri Ovchinnikov's company.

The Ice Show will perform a programme entitled "On Stage, on Ice", in the Moscow Lenin Central Stadium's Palace of Sport on September 3-11.

Igor MIKHAYLOV

GORKY THEATRE TOURING JAPAN

Leningrad's Gorky Theatre is touring Japan. In the course of a month it will give eighteen performances in Tokyo, Gumma, Nagoya and Osaka.

For more than a quarter of a century now the Gorky Theatre has been directed by Georgi Tovstonogov, one of the most prominent Soviet directors, who will be celebrating his birthday during the tour. Critics are unanimous that Tovstonogov's greatest achievement is his interpretation of literary classics, and it is the latter which make up the company's repertoire for its Japanese tour.

Classics have always been and remain for me a way of reflecting on the present, but only from a historical viewpoint, claims the director.

The amazing insight into Lea Tolstoy's contemplations explains the world-wide success of Tovstonogov's production "The Story of a Horse", adapted from the writer's short story, "The Trotter". The play and Yevgeny Lebedev's performance as the trotter have received enthusiastic

reviews in many countries of Europe and America. Yevgeny Lebedev also acts the part of old man Besenkov in Gorky's play "The Philistines", another of Tovstonogov's masterpieces. The latter production will be shown in Japan, as will the company's much discussed production of "Uncle Vanya", in which Oleg Basilashvili, one of the theatre's leading actors, plays the lead.

Young singer from Buryatia wins 'Verdi Voices' contest

Galina Sholodgubayeva, a young soloist with the Buryat State Opera and Ballet Theatre, has won the prestigious 23rd International contest of vocalists "Verdi Voices", which is held in Italy. Giuseppe Verdi's homeland. All in all, about 100 young singers from Europe, Asia and America competed for the first place.

Sholodgubayeva, who represented the Soviet Union at this contest, comes from the Buryat Autonomous Republic in Eastern Siberia. In pre-Soviet times Buryatia was a land characterized by its economic, social and cultural backwardness. People in Buryatia did not know what

100 works by sculptor Marta Zhitkova

Marta Zhitkova's style means loyalty to the traditions of Russian folk art. Her works are on display at Moscow's exhibition hall, 65 Vavilov Street. Zhitkova has been working for more than 25 years in monumental and decorative art. The works she produced during these years were

on show at national, republican, spring and autumn Moscow exhibitions. The present one-man display has more than 100 sculptures. The sculptor made wood, ceramic, plaster and metal come alive. She searches for material symbols, allegories and generalizations of human feelings and states.

In the photo: Marta Zhitkova. Decorative composition "The Source".

The 208th season at the Bolshoi Theatre

The USSR State Bolshoi Theatre has begun its 208th season. The new season is devoted to the 100th anniversary of the Russian composer Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky.

The past theatrical year was successful, says the Artistic Director-General of the Bolshoi Theatre, Vladimir Malin. He staged new performances which included the ballet, "The Golden Age" set to Dmitri Shostakovich's music, and Sergei Prokofiev's opera, "The Love for Three Oranges", whose libretto is by Sergei Glinka. The Bolshoi also staged television plays "The Queen of Spades" and "Svan Lake" which are part of the Russian operatic and ballet classics. We have had a successful tour visiting the Czech capital Prague and the Ukrainian city of Dnepropetrovsk. We also toured Yugoslavia, West Germany and Austria.

For this season's first performance we are going to enact Rimsky-Korsakov's opera "The Inhabitant of the Island".

Armen Khachatryan's "Gayane" is being staged as a new libretto. After a festival of many years opera will again see "Gayane" with choreography by Yuliy Yermolov.



Semyon SEMENOV

NEW OFFERS BY RIORDA

The firm is ready, he said, to supply Soviet organizations with the entire experience accumulated by it over a more-than-30-year period of specialization in making clothing from its own models (jackets, trousers, jackets, sweaters and other garments). The firm is prepared to annually hold two shows of spring-summer and autumn-winter clothes, where Soviet experts would be able to choose the models which suit the Soviet customer. Riorda would also be able to provide technological consultations for re-equipping the existing factories, do research on any technological matters and design. They are also prepared to receive export delegations and advise them on new types of useful equipment.

'Coal-83'

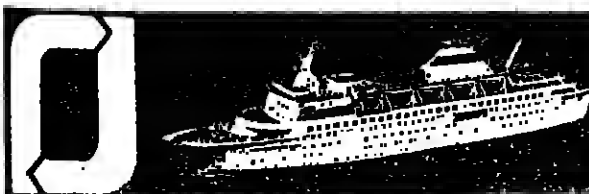
A white cutter on a black field, ripping the coal seam. This is the emblem of the 2nd International Specialized Exhibition "Equipment, Machinery, Apparatus and Means of Automation for the Coal Industry" or "Coal-83", which has opened in Donetsk, a Soviet coal-mining centre.

Similar to the previous exhibition which was held here eight years ago, the "Coal-83" will play, in the opinion of experts, a notable part in wide-scale propaganda of the latest achievements in the technology, machine-building and production engineering of the coal-mining industry. Taking part are the USSR and 16 other countries.

The USSR is both the sponsor and the biggest contributor. Open grounds and pavilions feature over 400 Soviet exhibits made by sixteen ministries manufacturing machinery and mechanisms for mining and open cuts, for enrichment, combined utilization of coal and environmental protection.

The Soviet pavilions have quite a sizeable section on the USSR experience in safety measures, prevention of occupational diseases and rescue service.

A protocol has been signed in Havana on cooperation in oil extraction between Cuba and the Soviet Union over the next few years.



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Barcelona—1st and 3rd Sunday of August and September.

Genoa—1st and 3rd Friday of August and September.

Yalta—2nd and 4th Saturday of August and 2nd Saturday of September.

Odessa—2nd and 4th Sunday of August and 2nd Sunday of September.

For more information and booking of tickets, please contact our agents in:

Paris: Transocean, 49, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, 75002, FRANCE. Cable: Shipmors Paris. Tel.: 230732.

Madrid: Intermar, S. A. Edificio sorensona, 81, Plaza 4-a, Madrid 20, SPAIN. Cable: Intermar Madrid. Tel.: 43133, 27529.

Genoa: Agenzia Marittima Dolfin S.p.A., P.O. Box 1194, via E. Savacch 10, 16120, Genoa, ITALY. Cable: Dolfin Genoa. Tel.: 271454.

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AN UNDERGROUND FOR CALCUTTA

The Soviet-India cooperation in building an underground railway in Calcutta has opened up new opportunities for preparing Indian experts for the construction of the project. The Indian press has reported that the theoretical knowledge and practical experience received here, will help Indian builders to operate and repair the technology and the equipment they will use to build tunnels and undergrounds in other Indian cities.

Until 1979, the Soviet Union was involved in building the Calcutta underground largely in the form of granting technical advice. With the arrival of a

new group of Soviet experts the cooperation has taken on another form—production-technical education of local cadres. At present, two month courses have been organized for preparation of Indian experts for various professions. The technical staff and workers are being taught how to use the mechanical hydraulic and other Soviet equipment. Also, since March 1963, there have been courses for shift supervisors and engineers. The people who have completed these courses are not only involved in building the underground, but also in other areas of industry, including those abroad.

Philately

Socphilex commemorated

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a souvenir sheet, a stamp, a one-sided postcard carrying a stamp of original design, and a propeller picture envelope in honour of the traditional annual exhibition of the socialist countries, Socphilex, which, this year will be held between 14th and 23rd October, in Moscow.

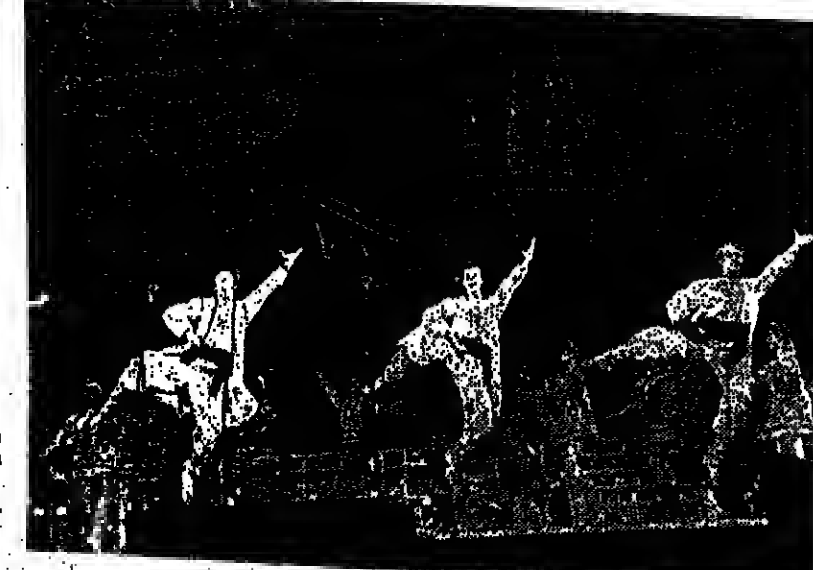
The souvenir sheet issued to mark the forthcoming exhibition.

Music Hall

At the Central Music Hall in Moscow, audiences come to see the performances of the Kiev Music Hall. The Kiev company has many new performers. Over the past few years, it has changed many of its members. Apart from the young talented artists performing in different genres, a vocal quartet, a ballet group, and a variety orchestra are taking part to the concert.

The Music Hall's ballet dancers doing a Ukrainian dance.

Photo by Gennadiy Dubchikovsky



WHAT'S ON!

September 3-5

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 4 (mat), 5 — Igor Moiseyev Ensemble of folk dance of the USSR. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 4 (eve)—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 3 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (opera). 4 (mat)—Gluck, "Iphigenia on Aulis" (opera); 4 (eve)—Chopin, "Chopiniana", "Divertissement" (one-act ballet).

Operetta Theatre (Pushkin St). 3 — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov". 4 — Mityulev, "Girls in a Plurty". 5 — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille".

FILMS

The Charm (Gorky Pl. 30, USSR). The charm is the nickname of a boy who brings happiness and luck to other people.

Cinema: "Alma" (38 Sablovskaya St). Metro Sablovskaya. Trams 26, 38. Breath of Thunderstorm (Luzhniki Studios, USSR, 10 parts).

Based on the novel by the Dnyalovskaya written by M. Ilyin, it continues the story "People on the Boat". Cinema: "Rodina" (5 Savitskaya St). Metro Savitskaya.

CIRCUS

State Circus (7 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Daily, the "World Circus" programme (2 parts), starring leading circus performers.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Kirovskaya Embankment). Daily, 3, 4 — "The People on the Boat".

(1st part) and popular variety programmes in the 2nd part. Bolshoi AN-Purpose Gym at the Lenin Central Stadium (Luzhniki St). 3, 4 — The Varsity pop group from Byelorussia.

EXHIBITIONS

Contd Artists Club (14/10 Bryanskaya Embankment). Paintings submitted for USSR State Prize. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Kallury. Trolleybuses B, 42, 48.

Friendship House (16 Prospekt Kaluzhskiy). About 30 paintings and drawings by the Finnish artist Nils Hytinen. Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro: Arbatskaya.

SPORTS

FIELD HOCKEY
Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Lugovskiy Prospekt). S —

USSR women's championship. Moscow SKIF vs Alma-Ata Syzdyrt.

TABLE TENNIS
Gorky Park of Culture and Rest (entrance from 30 Lenin Prospekt). 4—Open-air Moscow championship. At noon.

CHESS
Hermitezh Gardens (3 Karel'nyy Ryad). 4 — Moscow women's championship (brill). At noon.

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Bagovaya St). 4 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

September 3-5
Although the calendar tells us it is autumn the weather in Moscow, city and region, is expected to be summer-like: +13°, 23°C is the daytime (10-12°C) in the south-west of the Moscow Region and +13°, 14°C at night. The coming night will be rather cool: +4°, 8°C.